

my paper on British *Apodemus* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., July 1914). The whole of the last paragraph on p. 130 should be deleted. The young specimen referred to is a house-mouse, the skin figured by accident as that of a young *Apodemus* in the first list (P. Z. S. 1913, p. 836). Later on, through misreading a label, I associated the skin with the skull of a young *Apodemus*.

LIII.—*The Holotype of Nymphon gracilipes, Miers (Pycnogonida)*. By W. T. CALMAN, D.Sc.

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ALTHOUGH several writers have discussed *Nymphon gracilipes*, Miers, since its first description in 1875, no one appears to have re-examined the holotype, and a good deal of unnecessary confusion has therefore gathered round the species. As a result of comparison of the holotype with other specimens in the British Museum collection, the following synonymy is proposed:—

Nymphon gracilipes, Miers.

Nymphon gracilipes, Miers, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xvi. p. 76 (1875, not later than 1st July); ?? Böhm, MB. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1879, p. 170, pl. i. figs. 1-1e; nec *N. gracilipes*, Heller, Denkschr. math.-nat. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, xxxv. p. 40, pl. iv. fig. 15, pl. v. figs. 1 & 2 (1875, later than 19th July).

Nymphon antarcticum, Miers, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. clxviii. p. 211, pl. xi. fig. 7 (1879); nec *N. antarcticum*, Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst. vi. 2^{te} Hälfte, p. 42 (1889).

Nymphon meridionale, Hoek, Rep. Pycnogonida 'Challenger,' p. 43, pl. iii. figs. 4-8 (1881).

Nymphon fuscum, Hoek, t. c. p. 48, pl. iv. figs. 8-11.

Description of holotype.—The specimen is a female, with genital apertures distinct and ova visible within the femora.

Trunk elongated and slender, lateral processes separated by much more than their own diameter. Cephalic segment as long as remaining somites together; neck about two-fifths as wide as anterior dilatation of cephalon. Ocular tubercle not higher than wide, rounded or very obtusely pointed, inclined backward; eyes large.

Proboscis cylindrical, straight, about two-and-a-half times as long as wide.

Abdomen elevated, bluntly pointed.

Chelophores with scape less than five times as long as wide. Chela as long as scape, palm widening distally, more than twice as long as its greatest width. Fingers longer than palm, with large and rather widely-spaced teeth, movable finger strongly arched. Setose cushion at base of immovable finger extending one-third of its length.

Palps slender, third segment three-fourths as long as second, fourth shorter than third or fifth.

Ovigers with fourth segment nearly two-thirds as long as fifth.

Legs slender, with few setæ except on tarsus and propodus. Second coxa hardly longer than the other two together. Femur a little shorter than first tibia and more than two-thirds as long as second. Tarsus longer by one-fourth than the propodus. Claw less than one-third of length of propodus, auxiliaries more than half as long as main claw.

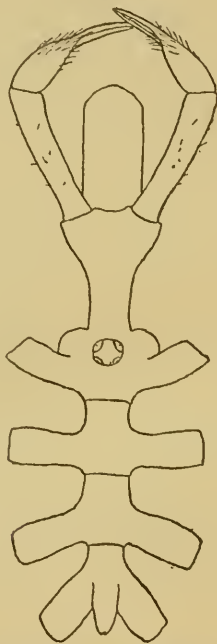
Measurements in millimetres :—

	<i>N. gracilipes</i> , Holotype ♀.	<i>N. fuscum</i> , Syntype ♂.	<i>N. meridionale</i> , Holotype ♂.
Length of proboscis	2.08	1.44	1.68
Diameter of proboscis . . . . .	.84	.6	.6
Length of cephalic segment	2.56	1.88	2.2
Width of cephalon anteriorly	1.42	.96	1.03
Width of neck . . . . .	.52	.36	.36
Length of trunk	5.28	3.72	4.4
Width between first and second lateral processes . . . . .	.56	.44	.4
Width across second lateral process	2.8	2.32	2.4
Leg :—			
First coxa . . . . .	.8	.6	.6
Second coxa	2.2	1.76	1.4
Third coxa	1.2	.72	.84
Femur	7.2	4.0	4.2
First tibia	8.0	4.72	5.0
Second tibia	10.4	7.2	7.32
Tarsus	1.92	1.66	1.52
Propodus	1.6	1.52	1.32
Claw . . . . .	.48	.4	.52
Auxiliaries . . . . .	.28	.22	.25
Palp :—			
Second segment	1.2	.85	.95
Third segment . . . . .	.9	.6	.72
Fourth segment . . . . .	.7	.48	.52
Fifth segment . . . . .	.8	.45	.52

Holotype.—Female in British Museum, collected at Royal Sound, Kerguelen, by Rev. A. E. Eaton. Reg. no. 76. 27.

Remarks.—Miers's first description of this species was published "certainly not later than 1st July, 1875" (as I am informed by Messrs. Taylor and Francis), and therefore preceded Heller's application of the same name to an arctic species in a paper communicated to the Vienna Academy on 19th July, 1875. Miers's alteration of the name to *N. antarcticum* was unnecessary, but renders invalid Pfeffer's use of

Fig. 1.



Nymphon gracilipes, Miers, holotype, dorsal view. Legs and palps omitted. $\times 10$.

N. antarcticum for a species from South Georgia, which now requires a new name. Heller's species, renamed *N. helleri* by Böhm*, is identified by Hoek and others with *N. strömii*, Krøyer, and by Norman† with *N. giganteum*, Goodsir.

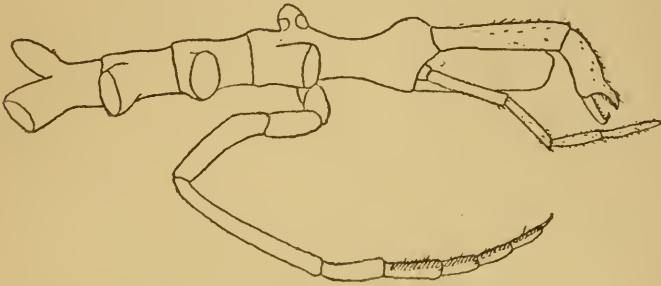
Miers's descriptions and figures are quite inadequate, and

* MB. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1879, p. 170.

† Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxx. p. 214 (1908).

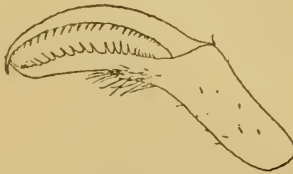
subsequent writers, such as Hoek and Bouvier, have relied upon Böhm's account for the characters of the species. Böhm, however, figures the ocular tubercle as of very unusual form, more than twice as tall as wide, and with a marked "shoulder" below the conical apex. He further

Fig. 2.



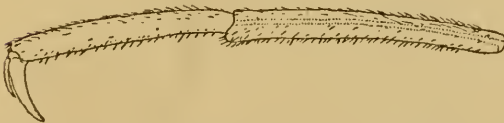
Nymphon gracilipes, Miers, holotype, from right side. Legs omitted.
× 10.

Fig. 3.



Nymphon gracilipes, Miers, holotype. Chela. × 25.

Fig. 4.



Nymphon gracilipes, Miers, holotype. Terminal segments of one of the legs. × 25.

shows the second segment of the palp as more than twice as long as the third. Unless these figures are altogether untrustworthy, he must have been dealing with a different species.

Hoek described, from the 'Challenger' Expedition, two species, *N. fuscum*, from 25 fathoms off Royal Sound, Kerguelen, and *N. meridionale*, from 1675 fathoms in the Antarctic Ocean, which he compared with Miers's (or, rather, Böhm's) species, in each case mentioning as one of the chief differences the form of the ocular tubercle. Hodgson* has recently commented on the difficulty of distinguishing these species from each other and from *N. antarcticum* (*N. gracilipes*). I have compared the types of all three species, and I am no more able than Mr. Hodgson to indicate satisfactory distinctions between them. The only difference that seems at all likely to be of importance is in the form of the chela, which, in *N. gracilipes*, is a good deal elongated, the palm being more than twice as long as wide. In the other two forms the palm is less than twice as long as wide and the fingers correspondingly shorter. The other differences in proportion shown by the measurements given above (including the relative lengths of tarsus and propodus mentioned by Hodgson) seem to be insignificant.

LIV.—*Brief Descriptions of new Thysanoptera*.—VI.
By RICHARD S. BAGNALL, F.L.S.

Suborder TEREBRANTIA.

Family Thripidæ.

Genus HOMOTHRIPS, nov.

Head transverse, cheeks diverging posteriorly. Antennæ of usual Thripid type, but having a 3-jointed style which is not quite so long as the sixth joint. Mouth-cone constricted near middle, reaching across prosternum; maxillary palpi long, 3-jointed, the middle joint the shortest. A pair of very long fine inter-ocular bristles, and four immediately behind antennæ between eyes. Prothorax transverse, with two long bristles at each hind angle. Fore-legs simple. Wings well-developed; fore-wings with both veins regularly set with setæ. Abdomen elongate; last two segments normal, and bristles on them long.

Type. *Homothrips distinctus*, mihi.

This genus differs from all genera excepting *Rhampothrips*,

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xv. p. 142 (1915).